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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004)

Note verbale dated 31 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) and, pursuant to his note verbale of 3 March 2005, has the honour to transmit to him herewith the national report of the Government of Senegal on the measures it has taken to implement the provisions of resolution 1540 (2004). Additional information could also be provided later.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 31 March 2005 from the Permanent Mission of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Senegal established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) submitted on 28 October 2004 to the United Nations

Senegal has signed the major international conventions relating to the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and their means of delivery and has accepted the obligations flowing from such treaties.

It signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction on 13 January 1993 in Paris and ratified it on 20 July 1998.

Senegal had previously signed, on 1 July 1968 and ratified, on 22 December 1970, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. It had also signed the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction on 10 April 1972 in Washington and ratified it on 3 April 1973.

As a signatory State of these treaties, Senegal strictly abides by the obligations stipulated thereunder. In that regard, it established, pursuant to Decree No. 2002-839 of 27 August 2002, a National Committee on Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Weapons.

The membership of the Committee, established under and chaired by the Ministry of the Armed Forces, comprises representatives of the majority of ministry departments, the offices of the President and Prime Minister.

Senegal does not produce nuclear weapons, does not have a nuclear industry and does not import related materials. Furthermore, it neither has chemical weapons manufacturing facilities nor does it possess such weapons.

Moreover, Senegal neither possesses nor produces biological weapons. It neither aspires to acquiring those different types of weapons nor to developing programmes to produce them.

Senegal signed on 26 October 1979 and ratified on 14 October 2003 the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with a view to ensuring that, should such products be imported, including for agricultural and public health purposes, they would not fall into the hands of non-State actors, especially terrorists. The Convention provides for specific measures, especially escorts during transport and enhanced security measures at storage sites.

Concerning the implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, Senegal, after making the initial declaration on the products and activities of the chemical industry, is finalizing a bill that would prohibit not only the activities prohibited under that Convention but also the import, export and production of chemicals that could be used to produce such weapons.

Senegal is party to 12 international conventions against terrorism.

Most of the obligations under those conventions have already been incorporated into Senegalese domestic legislation. The procedure for the ratification of a thirteenth convention — the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents opened for signature at New York in December 1973 — is being finalized